

**MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR
CONTROLLING SETTING UP A CONNECTION**

CLAIM TO PRIORITY

5 This application claims priority from German application
number 19839016.5 filed on August 27, 1998 and from Patent
Cooperation Treaty (PCT) application no. PCT/DE99/02696 filed
on August 27, 1999.

10 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

The invention relates to a method and a mobile
communication system for controlling the setting-up of a
connection.

BACKGROUND

15 Mobile subscribers are able to move freely with their
mobile stations even beyond the network boundaries of their
home mobile radio network (roaming). However, when a
subscriber is roaming into another visited mobile radio
network, he cannot easily use call numbers well known to him
20 from his home mobile radio network such as, for example,
service numbers, hotline number, mailbox number, etc. since

he is subject to the numbering plan applicable in the network. Even if, in principle, it is possible to reach the call number in the other network, the mobile subscriber usually dials the call number known to him from his network in order to initiate the call. However, this procedure is unsuccessful so the mobile subscriber must take elaborate additional measures.

It is known that mobile communication systems use one or more subscriber databases (home location registers), in which the subscriber data are in each case located in their area of responsibility because of their current location.

SUMMARY

It is an advantage of the present invention to specify a method and a mobile communication system for controlling the setting-up of a connection and also which enables the subscriber to utilize familiar call numbers outside of the subscriber's home mobile radio network.

On the basis of the fact that subscriber-oriented data of each mobile subscriber registered in his home mobile radio network is stored in at least one subscriber database and, when the subscriber moves, is entered in a corresponding

subscriber database in accordance with an updating procedure,
the subject matter of the invention provides that a
subscriber number profile with call numbers generally valid
for all registered mobile subscribers is stored additionally
5 in the subscriber database of the home mobile radio network
and, when the respective subscriber moves into the visited
mobile radio network, is also transmitted in the updating
procedure for storage in the corresponding subscriber
database. Furthermore, the mobile switching center in the
10 visited mobile radio network compares the call numbers of the
subscriber number profile with the called party address for a
mobile originated call which is initiated with a called party
address dialed by the mobile subscriber. When the call
numbers match, a connection is set up to a service control
15 point which translates the called party address also
transmitted into a new called party address. The new call
party address is sent back to the mobile switching center for
further use in setting-up of a connection.

The subscriber number profile with generally valid call
20 numbers for all mobile subscribers registered in the home
network according to the invention has the result that the
call numbers familiar to the mobile subscriber can be called

up not only in his home network but also in any other network
in which he happens to be located, without elaborate
additional measures by the subscriber. The subscriber
behaves as if he were in his home network with respect to the
5 dialing of the desired call numbers. The storage of the
subscriber number profile applies to all subscribers so that
it does not need to be specified, stored and loaded in the
case of an update for each individual subscriber. The
subscriber number profile is automatically supplied in
10 addition to the subscriber-oriented data with each update of
the location due to roaming into another network.

According to an advantageous development of the
invention, the called party address with the internal network
call number format is translated into the new called party
15 address with an international call number format by a service
control point. This results in a successful, internationally
valid identification of the call number by the service
control point in the connection set-up without the subscriber
noticing this or even having had to carry out measures for
20 this. This call number, which is only valid in the network,
automatically becomes an international number.

It is also advantageous if the generally valid call numbers in the subscriber number profile are optionally stored either with the complete number of call number digits or with an abbreviated number of call number digits and are in each case compared with the corresponding number of call number digits of the called party address. Storing the abbreviated call numbers offers the advantage of reducing the required storage space in the respective subscriber databases.

According to another development of the invention, a service key and/or a service control point address of the service control point are stored in the subscriber number profile in addition to the generally valid call numbers and are also transmitted. It is thus possible also to supply additional information, which leads to a faster and/or simpler connection set-up by the mobile switching center.

The mobile communication system according to the invention exhibits memory means in the subscriber database of the home mobile radio network for additional storage of a subscriber number profile with generally valid call numbers for all registered mobile subscribers and control means in the subscriber database for transmitting the subscriber

number profile in the updating procedure when the respective subscriber moves into the visited mobile radio network, and memory means in the corresponding subscriber database for storing the subscriber number profile also transmitted.

5 Furthermore, the mobile communication system includes control means for comparing the call numbers of the subscriber number profile with a called party address dialed by the mobile subscriber for a mobile originated call, which is initiated with the called party address, and for setting up a
10 connection to a service control point when they match. In addition, the service control point exhibits control means for translating the called party address also transmitted into a new called party address and for sending the new called party address back to the mobile switching center for
15 further connection set-up.

The invention is explained in greater detail with reference to an exemplary embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of a mobile communication
20 system for controlling the setting-up of a connection.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The example of Fig. 1 is based on a system according to the GSM Standard but the invention is not restricted to this standard. From the point of view of a mobile subscriber who
5 uses a mobile station (MS) for initiating mobile originated calls and receiving mobile terminated calls, the mobile communication system comprises a home mobile radio network HPLMN and a visited mobile radio network VPLMN. In this arrangement, an identity of the mobile subscriber is
10 permanently stored with his subscriber-oriented data in a home location register HLR of the home mobile radio network HPLMN for the duration of his registration. Because of his mobility, the identity is also stored with his subscriber-oriented data in a visitor location register VLR of the
15 visited mobile radio network VPLMN for the duration of a temporary stay in another radio coverage area. The switching in the radio coverage area is handled by a mobile switching center MSC, which controls the connection set-up for the calls which can be received and initiated by subscribers or
20 terminals with associated data in the visitor location register VLR. The mobile switching center MSC and the home location register HLR have a control unit CM or,

respectively, CON and the home location register HLR and the
visitor location register VLR in each case have a memory
means MM. The mobile switching center MSC can set up a
connection to a service control point SCP of an intelligent
5 network IN when an IN trigger is present in the call
processing. The service control point SCP has a service
logic SL for controlling the IN services.

To control the setting-up of a connection according to
the invention, a subscriber number profile R-CSI (roaming
10 CAMEL service information) with generally valid call numbers
for all registered mobile subscribers Sub1, Sub2 ... Subn,
e.g. No1 = 1234 and No2 = 37367, is additionally stored in
the home location register HLR of the home mobile radio
network HPLMN in a step (1), and when the respective
15 subscriber moves into the visited mobile radio network VPLMN,
also transmitted in the updating procedure LUP (location
update) for storage in the visitor location register VLR.
Storage in the two subscriber databases in each case takes
place in the memory means MM, the control unit CON of the
20 home location register HLR initiating the reading-out of the
memory means MM and the transmission of the subscriber number
profile R-CSI in the updating procedure LUP. In the memory

means MM of the home location register HLR, further
information is preferably stored such as, e.g., a service key
(SK) and/or a service control point address (SCP-A) of the
service control point SCP. This additional information,
5 which is defined and administered in a generally valid manner
for all subscribers Sub1, Sub2 ... Subn stored in the home
location register HLR, can also be transmitted in the
updating procedure in addition to the subscriber-oriented
data.

10 The generally valid call numbers No1, No2 stored in the
subscriber number profile R-CSI are may be abbreviated call
numbers, which are familiar to the subscriber in his home
mobile radio network HPLMN. Due to the invention, a certain
service (service number) can be used or a mailbox can be
15 called up even in the other network VPLMN, even if a
different numbering plan exists there, when an abbreviated
call number known to the subscriber is dialed. The generally
valid call numbers No1, No2 in the subscriber number profile
R-CSI are optionally stored with the complete number of call
20 number digits or with an abbreviated number of call number
digits in the memory means MM.

According to the invention, the mobile switching center MSC in the visited mobile radio network VPLMN compares the call numbers No1, No2 of the subscriber number profile R-CSI with the called party address CldPA for a mobile originated
5 call which is initiated by the mobile subscriber with a message SU (setup) and a dialed called party address CldPA=1234 - for example an abbreviated call number - according to step (2) in the present example. Since a match between the call number No1 and the called party address
10 CldPA, having in each case the digit combination 1234, exists in the present example, this match acts as IN trigger mechanism in the mobile switching center - see step (3) - so that, in consequence, the call is routed from the mobile switching center MSC to the service control point SCP.
15 Routing according to step (4) contains a query message SCP-Q with the called party address CldPA=1234 - or, respectively, the abbreviated call number No1=1234 - to the service control point SCP, the service logic SL of which translates the received called party address into a new called party address
20 CldPA*=+49 172 66666 - see step (5). After that, the service control point SCP or, respectively, its service logic SL sends the new called party address CldPA*=+49 172 66666 back

to the mobile switching center MSC for continuing the
connection set-up - see step (6). In the present example,
the abbreviated call number CldPA=1234 which arrived at the
service control point SCP and which only has validity in the
5 home mobile radio network HPLMN with an internal network call
number format in this digit combination, was translated into
a long call number CldPA*=+4917266666 with an international
call number format including the country code (+49) and the
network code (172) which also has validity in the visited
10 mobile radio network VPLMN.

It is assumed that the subscriber-oriented data for the
mobile subscriber may also contain service data which
provides for the utilization of an IN service and thus the
routing of the call to a service point - possibly a different
15 one from the service control points (SCP). In this case, the
service data is loaded into the visitor location register VLR
by the home location register and is evaluated by the mobile
switching center MSC. Because of the presence of an IN
trigger, the mobile switching center initially sets up the
20 connection to the IN service control point. After this
connection has been set up, the call numbers of the
subscriber number profile R-CSI are assessed with respect to

a match with the called party address CldPA and a further connection is set up according to the above procedure to the service control point SCP shown. Sequentializing the call processing ensures that a number of contacts to service control points SCP, or, respectively, service logics SL are supported in succession during the connection set-up. As a result, it is advantageously possible to combine an IN service which can be individually used and entered for the mobile subscriber with the IN trigger mechanism according to the call numbers of the subscriber number profile which are generally valid for all subscribers according to the invention.

What is claimed is: